

—in a point of view not sufficiently understood at the South. Whatwill be thought of the great denial of fusion remains to be seen. What ought to be thought of the whole affair admits of little question.

Last night a meeting of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson was held at the Court House. We understand that the meeting was very well attended and was addressed by O. P. Meares and F. D. Poisson. Esqs. Mr. Meares, we believe, alluded to some portions of Mr. Venable's speech on Wednesday night.

The proceedings of the meeting were rather brief, as it adjourned at quite an early hour. Some resolutions we presume were passed, which will no doubt be published. After the adjournment, we learn that some demonstrations were made which we trust and believe were confined to unthinking boys — we must suppose so, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that such things could be sanctioned by the adult members of any party, and ought to be discouraged in any and every case and under all circumstances. With these views we feel confident every reflecting man in the opposite party will agree.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

Roman Catholicism Scripturally Considered; or, The Church of Rome the Great Apostasy. By Charles P. Jones, of the North Carolina Conference." New York: Published by M. W. Loomis, No. 59 Chambers street, near of the Park. 1856. 1 vol., 328 pp., cloth.

The above has been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. As its name implies it is a controversial

BOOK against the Catholics, which will be exhibited by them on that line, we are out of the way of doctrinal polemics.

HALF PENCE AND FARTHING.—Until the time of King Edward, the English penny was so deeply indented that it might easily be broken and parted, on occasions, in two parts—these were called half-pence or into four—these were called four things, farthings.

Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24.—The official vote of the State is now complete, giving Scott, democrat 212,885, and Cochrane, union, 210,112—democratic majority 2,774. The State Senate stands—democrats, 15; union, 18; and the Assembly 53 democrats to 47 union.

Arrival of the Hermann.

NEW YORK Oct. 24.—The steamer Hermann, from Southampton, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

Mr. J. A. Matilde cores passenger and bearer of despatches to the American Legation from Switzerland.

Heavy Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is reported on 'change to-day that T. Perry & Co., produced dealers, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to \$400,000. It is also rumored that a prominent house in the provisions trade has suspended with liabilities to the amount of \$800,000.

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RISK AND DECLINE OF A GREY QUESTION.—The London Times thus pleasantly comments on the settlement of the Central American Question :
"Political and National questions are apt to be small in their beginnings and their endings. In shape they are pointed at both ends, and bulge out in the centre. They make very little noise at first; they get to be understood, excite attention, create discussion, and

gradually withdraw and disappear from the public eye, an occasional allusion in the press just keeping up a faint shadow of existence, till at last every trace is gone. They are emblematic, in short, of human life, which is brought up in the quiet of the nursery, is next found making a great show in Parliament or at the Bar, or in the field of battle, and finally withdraws from the public eye, and precedes the grave. The great Central American question has gone through the first, and is now in the last of these stages; having wined out from a very small point it is now arrived at a point again; and, having starred in the retirement of the nursery, in which it was training for the noise and publicity which it subsequently attained, it has now entered on the retirement which precedes a total demise.

Our readers may or may not have observed in the preceding a certain resemblance to the names of Clarendon and Holme, appended to it. This is not a coincidence.

conversion between the country and the state of Honduras. Alexander's Americanism is evident in the Bay Islands, near the coast of Honduras, are constituted a free territory under the sovereignty of Honduras, this country withdrawing from all claim of possession. This document, with an English and an Honduras name to it, finishes the great Central American question; Alexander's dust fills up a bung-
le; the charges and recriminations of Governments, the rhetoric of Congress and the House of Commons, and the task of the political world repose in this little document. The arrangement with a small, obscure and obscure Republic is the last of the Central American seems to be given in this document to the importance of securing a neutral and independent neighborhood to the important ismism which divides the two great oceans, and to the canal which will properly before long cut it. The interests of the whole commercial world require an independent neighborhood there as a security for free and uninterrupted

to erect, or to permit to be erected, any fortifications on the said islands, or any other islands, in the Bay of Honduras; and the contracting parties agree to communicate the present convention to all other maritime powers, and invite them to accede to it."

FRESH ARRIVAL.
JOSEPH SCHR. LEWIS GHESTER, Philadelphia,
25 bells, Old Vinegar. — for each at
Oct. 24. — **GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.**
200 SACKS SAFT,
FOR SALE AT STRICKLAND'S, at \$1 60 per sack, by
Oct. 24.—S. H. **MERRIMAN & NEWBURY**

NOTICE TO THE COMMUNITY.
JOHN T. THE FINE DAY of the 11th, 1836, concluded with me to be a Partnership, and **JAMES B. HUGGINS.** The business will be carried on under the style of **L. B. HUGGINS & SON**
Oct. 14th, 1836 **L. B. HUGGINS.**

NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR

HAND-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
 HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c., which they offer to the pub-
 lic at the *lowest possible prices for CASH.*
 Persons who cannot pay in cash will please give us
 call; as we sell for Cash, we are confident we can sell
 cheaper than any credit establishment in the place.
 L. B. HUNT & SONS,
 Corner Market and Second Streets
 Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1856. 33-2-4-7-4

MRS. LEE HENTZ'S WORKS.
 A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE
 works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, just published, in-
 cluding:
 Rena or the Snow Bird; Linda or the Young Pilot of
 the Gale Creole; Robert Graham, the sequel to and the con-
 tinuation of Linda; the Pleasure of Northern Bride; Court-
 ing and Marriage; or the Joys and Sorrows of America;
 Marcus Warland or the Moss Spring; Love after
 Marriage; and other stories; Eloise or the Magnolia Vale;
 or the Boy and the Girl; other stories; Helen and Arthur;
 and Patty's Scrap Bag.
 Prices of each handsomely illustrated and bound in cloth,
 25¢. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

ALL GOODS in our line at New York prices, for CASH.
 July 12, HEDRICK & RYAN.
 FROM ENGLAND.
 RECEIVED per late Steamer, 1000 lbs, English Gilling
 & Twist. HEDRICK & RYAN.
 Sept. 11, 1856.

MULLET'S.
 100 BELLS. MULLET'S, A PRIME ARTICLE, just
 received and for sale by
 Sept. 24th, WILLARD & CURTIS.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.
Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 4th, 1856.

Will our friends everywhere, East and West, North and South, send us the returns immediately—they will confer a great favour and enable us to announce the result in the State and throughout the Union by the issue of Friday next.

The Closing of the Canvass.—Election Tuesday next, November 4th, 1856.

On Tuesday next, November 4th, the election for President and Vice President of the United States will be held throughout the country.

The canvass draws to a close, the issues are definitely fixed—so are the opinions of most, if not all of our readers. This is our last opportunity to address the great majority of our subscribers spread throughout Eastern North Carolina, and in some of the Western Counties, for before another issue of our weekly paper, the die will have been cast and the contest decided for good or for evil.

We would not if we could, indulge in any mere party slang or electioneering clap-trap. The occasion forbids it. Too much hangs on the result. Too much of the future prosperity, not simply of a party but of the country itself; and although confident of victory, we cannot dismiss that feeling of anxiety which must continue to exist while even a shadow of doubt hangs over the fortunes of a contest, upon which we most sincerely believe the fate of the country itself depends.

We would close the canvass as we have conducted it throughout, appealing to the reason, and patriotism, and common sense of Southern men—calling attention to the facts from the record—to the position of parties—to the principles involved—to the best method of defending the interests and rights of the South from the inroads of sectional fanaticism, and thus giving permanency to the Union by placing it upon the firm basis of the Constitution.

The question now resolves itself simply into this—Buchanan or Fremont. Every vote at the South cast for Mr. Fillmore is either a vote lost or worse than lost. Several State elections have been held during the present year and in not a single Southern State have the friends of Mr. Buchanan failed to carry a majority—not a single one has gone for the friends of Mr. Fillmore, and at the North Mr. Buchanan's friends have succeeded in fully one half of the elections held, Pennsylvania and Indiana balancing all the fusion victories in that section.

It is the most transparent of transparencies for any of the friends of Mr. Fillmore to pretend that the contest is now between him and Mr. Buchanan. In not a single Northern State where an election has been held did the friends of Mr. Fillmore feel themselves strong enough even to run a ticket, with the single exception of Ohio, and there out of a vote of three to four hundred thousand votes, they polled some twenty-five thousand. In Pennsylvania and Indiana they ran a fusion ticket in connection with the Black Republicans, and the Democrats beat them both. And yet Mr. Fillmore's friends talk about him as a man upon whom the South may rely.

The South can only rely with safety and honor upon those candidates whose Northern friends make no fusion with their enemies. Throughout the whole North, in every State, in every county, in every precinct, the Democratic flag is planted, having inscribed thereon, "Buchanan and Breckinridge—the Constitution and the Union—Equality for all the States." No fusion there with Black Republicanism—no "union" ticket with Fremonters—but the clean, straight-out national Democratic ticket, platform and principles.

How is it with Mr. Fillmore's friends at the North—powerless North and South—unable to secure a single State, they keep bargaining and buying, selling and being sold, fusing and being fused, and their fusions being beaten by the National Democracy. Ask yourself calmly and honestly as a Southern patriot, upon whom duty to your country requires that the South should unite—Buchanan or Fillmore. Fillmore who cannot be elected, or Buchanan who has shown that he can. Fillmore whose Northern friends are the fused allies of Fremontism, or Buchanan whose friends stand up manfully against every insidious fusion.

Go to the Polls early on Tuesday next. Say not that you have no time, or that something interferes. You can give one day in a lifetime for your country, and we trust that in the good providence of God no such peril will ever again menace the country in your life time or ours. It will not, if the South does her duty and presents a united front.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and the condition of success. Let none forget this. Let none neglect their duty. The election in August last showed that North Carolina was overwhelmingly Democratic. She is so now. Let not apathy or over-security occasion a failure to vote, and thus render a misrepresentation of the popular feeling possible—poll a full vote, and let that vote speak your sentiments.

To the Democrats of the State.

We would that we could address ourselves and bring our remarks home to every unprejudiced man, Democrat and Whig throughout the State—every man who loves the Union and reveres the Constitution—every man who is not only willing but determined to do all that lies in his power to strike down the sectional, geographical party that has been gotten up at the North under the banners of Fremont, with the directly avowed purpose of subjecting the South and her institutions. Would that we could impress upon them with half the force that a careful study of events has impressed upon us the fact that Southern safety depends upon Southern Union—a Union among southern men themselves, and a co-operation with those national men at the North who self-sacrificingly throw themselves into the breach to stem the torrent, and fight the battles of the South and the Constitution.

If you, fellow Democrats and fellow-citizens generally, had, day by day, been in receipt of papers from the North, and marked the denunciations heaped upon Democrats—upon Buchanan and Breckinridge—because of their devotion to your interests and rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution, there would be no division, no apathy in your ranks. You would go as one man, and vote for the candidate of the party that stands up as the friend of the South, where friends are needed—that bears abolitionism in its den, and never flinches from its enemies. We have marked these things—we have seen them day by day,

and we have called attention to them, but how feebly could we present them. We have done our best.

The Missouri Compromise was a wrong from the first; but the North, which had reaped all its advantages, first violated it—first refused to ratify it and extend its principle to the Pacific. It then became worse than a wrong—it became a curse—the North had repudiated it, and its repeal was demanded by every principle of honor and justice to the South, and now we stand upon our rights in the territories, equal and free, as the Constitution provides. For abiding by the Missouri Compromise as long as honor allowed, and when it could no longer be maintained with honor to the South, or even the appearance of justice, for repealing it, and claiming the full rights of the South in all the territories, the Democratic party is assailed, its noble candidates are traduced. Will Southern men join its traducers and assailants?

There breathe not nobler or truer men, nor sounder statesmen than James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge—none safer for the Country—none safer for the South.

What will Duplin ever faithful Duplin do on Tuesday. Will she poll her whole vote? She was the banner county in August. She can be the banner county again, but it will require her to stir herself. Old Bladen rendered herself nobly in August—She can do better in November, she can be herself again, and Columbus, she must not be wanting to herself this time, nor must the Democrats of her sister county of Brunswick flag because of a temporary check in August. They are now marching in the great Democratic column and victory will be theirs.

We have cheering news from Sampson. Heretofore Democracy are aroused. They will have a fine meeting at Clinton on Monday. Sampson must be true to herself and Robeson and Cumberland and Richmond also.

And our old Cape Fear District county of Onslow, we expect to hear glorious news from her.

And Wayne and Edgecombe and Nash—they poll an immense Democratic vote, and any apathy would be severely felt. We beg of them to remember this and arouse themselves.

The word is action! action!—Go to the polls, stir up the voters and a most glorious victory is ours.—Look well to your tickets, see that they have the names of the electors as they are to be found at the head of the Democratic papers.

"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The above resolution from the far-famed Cincinnati platform, contains the doctrine of the Democratic party upon the subject to which it refers. It embodies the doctrine of the whole party as represented by delegates from every district in every State in the Union, and assented to without an opposing vote. It forms one of the resolutions accepted by Mr. Buchanan, in the same spirit in which he accepted the non-nomination of the convention by which such resolutions were adopted. The authoritative declared doctrine of the Democratic party is, that the actual residents of a territory when prepared to apply for admission as a State have the right to form a Constitution with or without slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. If the right so to do and so to be admitted should be subject to restrictions, debarring Southern men and Southern institutions from any portions of the territories of the Union, let us know it, and let those who advocate such restrictions and debarrers speak out openly, instead of trying to get around the matter by denouncing such restrictions as "reckless and unwise," thus condemning the whole South which stood right to one for the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and endorsing the Northern fanatics who went against it to a man.

In July 1855, the National Council of the Know Nothing order, or as it now calls itself, the American Party, met at Philadelphia and among other things said:

"And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in fact."

This was adopted over a year after the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act or acts, and while such acts formed part of the "existing laws upon the subject of slavery," laws which the Council thought it right to abide by and maintain. And in this platform, the only one with even a decent showing of nationality, which the "order" ever promulgated, not even a whisper of opposition to the Kansas and Nebraska legislation is to be found. But in February, 1856, the same National Council met at Philadelphia and struck out the 12th section, inserting into the new platform a denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, thus pandering for the favour of the anti-slavery men of the North. Then commenced the cry of "Squatter Sovereignty," a cry as unmeaning as it is unequalled for, as unjust to the whole South which voted for that repeal as it is to the Democratic party which rallies manfully to the support of the system of equality, making no fusion with our enemies at the North, and yielding no ground in obedience to anti-slavery dictation, as was undoubtedly done by the party that nominated Mr. Fillmore.

For it is notorious that the South fought for the 12th section, and the North coolly insisted that that must "go by the board," and the South succumbed to this dictation—a party in her midst was wheeled round into direct antagonism to a measure in support of which her representatives, in the proportion of eight to one, had manfully fought the hordes of abolition—the cries of "squatter sovereignty," "reckless and unwise," and such like were raised, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is now denounced throughout the length and breadth of the South, by orators and presses, not one of whom is prepared to come before a Southern people and advocate the restoration of that restriction, the repeal of which they so much deprecate. These denunciations are aimless and objectless—they point to no measure, no course of policy—they are mere denunciations, dividing the South for partisan purposes at a time when patriotism would dictate union and a concert of action.

We have now before us the "Bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," a bill through which we have searched in vain for any ground for the outcry which has been made since February by the supporters of Fillmore and Donelson. The bill organizing Kansas, after prescribing its limits, declares that it is created a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; "and that, when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." Nothing very wrong in this, we think—all must admit that this embodies the true principle.

Subsequent sections refer to the Indians—to the officers of the territory, etc., until we come to the qualifications for voting, wherein it is prescribed "That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the quali-

fications hereinafter pre-cribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative assembly. Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

Let us call attention to two features of the above. In the first place it sets at rest the assertion so often put forward, that the bill confers political power in the Territory, upon any class of persons who owe no allegiance to the United States—No man by virtue of the bill could vote who had not sworn allegiance, who had not taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States. The second feature to which we wish to direct attention is that conferring upon the Legislative assembly the right of prescribing the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections. It is contended that men of foreign birth are the foes of slavery in Kansas. Now, it is notorious that the first Legislative Assembly elected in Kansas was ultra pro-slavery—it is seen that with that body rested the power of prescribing the future qualifications of voters. Had that Assembly apprehended any danger from these men, would they not have altered and abridged the right of voting, originally conferred upon men not full citizens, but who had simply declared their intention to become such, and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States? But they did no such thing, and we have it personally from Col. Whitfield's own lips, that the great majority of foreign born residents in the territory have gone and continue to go with the South in the struggles which divide the territory. Col. Whitfield is a Southern man, the delegate to Congress who was ousted from his seat by the Black Republicans and recently re-elected by the people of Kansas.

What monstrous powers are conferred upon the Legislature of Kansas, as to constitute this terrible "Squatter Sovereignty"—this foolish electioneering bug-bear to scare political children withal? Simply this: That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

We next propose to glance at that feature of the Kansas bill which establishes and defines the powers of the judiciary of the Territory, which provides that writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy.

This, in connection with the other provisions of the bill, constitutes, in effect, the well-known Clayton Compromise—a compromise, or rather principle of legislation, which received the approval of Mr. Calhoun himself. The Territory, when to be admitted, can form any Constitution it pleases, so far as the inclusion or exclusion of slavery is concerned, and shall be admitted into the Union with such Constitution; while, in the meantime, the title to slave property is placed under the protection of the Constitution, and an appeal allowed from the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all questions involving the title to such property.

We come next to that portion of the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, declaring "That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and territories, as recognised by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

We have now gone carefully over all the essential points of the Kansas bill, bearing upon the question of Slavery and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as also the Democratic doctrine upon the subject. We have taken no garbled newspaper or stump speech statement for authority, but have had the Congressional Globe before us, and quoted therefrom faithfully. We will now proceed to consider the matter in another light, with a different object and from a new point of view. To contrast this bill with certain other bills passed by Congress and approved by Mr. Fillmore, and one of them at least recommended by that gentleman.

The first is the bill admitting California as a State, upon the most ultra principles of Squatter Sovereignty known to the history of the country—in fact the only Simon pure, unadulterated squatterism, properly so named, that that history can produce. There was no law establishing any sort of test for citizenship or the right of suffrage, no enumeration of inhabitants, no allegiance to the government or the Constitution, but a promiscuous horde of the most abandoned characters upon earth, gathered from all nations—Lascars, Malays, Kanakas, Sonorians, runaway Sailors, Jamaica niggers, and down East Whaling niggers, included, together with New York Shoulder-bitters, Botany Bay Convicts, Sidney Cove, and last but not least, Stevens, New York Regiment of Independent Blackguards, who were discharged from service in California and re-organized there under the expressive and appropriate name of the "Hounds," for the purpose of committing "acts of felony and other misdeeds." These people, not deserving of the name even of Squatters, got up a Convention under the inspiration of T. Butler, King, Fremont, and others in the employ of General Taylor's administration, and framed a thing they called a Constitution, excluding the South from all showing; and with this they knocked at the doors of Congress for admission as a State, with the prior recommendation and subsequent approval of Mr. Fillmore.

The powers conferred upon the Legislative Assemblies of Utah and New Mexico are precisely the same in words with those conferred upon the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, and as for the bill organizing the territory of Washington, among the very last acts approved by Mr. Fillmore before he left office, the qualifications for voting and holding office are copied verbatim *à l'etat*, et *punctum*, into the much decied Kansas bill, for we have compared them very carefully, line by line.

Why then is all this fuss and nonsense over

"Squatter Sovereignty," a phantom of the brain—a thing which does not exist nor except in the imagination of Know Nothing orators and presses, and never did have an existence save in the case of the case of the admission of California, a pet measure of the "model" Fillmore. It is all electioneering, and burst into life with the abrogation of the 12th Section of the Know Nothing Council of 1855 and the substitution of the anti Southern features into that of 1856. Strange that it should be used by the friends of Mr. Fillmore, since, if it constitutes a charge so damning in its nature, he of all men—he alone of all the candidates who can receive any Southern votes is obnoxious to that charge.

Why is the South Divided?

Is the South divided, or is it not? If divided, whence has the division arisen, and by what instrumentality has such division been brought about?—Surely, such questions are neither irrelevant nor improper, in view of the momentous import and critical position of the issues to be decided by the people of the United States within the brief space of one week from to-day. At other times they might, perhaps, be passed over as abstractions—now they are questions of real, practical, immediate importance, to be thought over and reasoned upon by the people themselves, and left no longer to be tossed to and fro by politicians.

Let us go back to 1854—to May 24th, 1854—when the great fight on the Kansas and Nebraska Bill was finally brought to a close in Congress by the House giving a majority of 13 for the Bill, after faction had fought it for days and weeks, and Greeley had howled against it in New York, and Giddings had howled against it in Washington City, and every parliamentary ruse had been adopted to keep it in Committee of the Whole, and thus prevent the House coming to a direct vote on it, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, had finally got it out of Committee, by moving to strike out the enacting clause, being equivalent to a report adverse to the bill, which was thus brought before the House directly upon the question of agreeing or disagreeing with that report. When a direct vote was taken on the passage of the bill, 78 Southern members voted 69 for the bill, and only 9 against it, showing how very little division existed at the South upon that bill. The Southern Senators were even more united upon the support of the bill, and, indeed, none voted against it to whom aspirations for the Presidency, by means of extreme Northern support, could not have been very readily brought home.

The Southern people of all parties looked to Congress with excited interest and unanimity of sentiment seldom if ever equalled. The press of all parties dwelt with pleasure upon the efforts of its supporters and with reprobation upon the factious movements of its opponents, cheering the one and condemning the other. While the contest on the bill was progressing in Congress, Gen. Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, made a speech in the Court House here on the 1st day of May, 1854, and he endorsed the bill as it then was and as he understood it. No new feature was subsequently introduced into it. Hon. John Kerr, a Whig member of Congress from this State, voted for it, and his constituents, of all parties, gave him the compliment of a public dinner, to which E. G. Reade, the present Know-Nothing or American representative from the district formerly represented by Mr. Kerr, was invited. In reply to the invitation, he sent a letter regretting his inability to be present, but warmly approving of the compliment paid to Mr. Kerr, endorsing the course of that gentleman in voting for the Kansas and Nebraska bills. Hon. George E. Badger, delivered, in the Senate of the United States, a very able argument in favor of the bill, and was, therefore, exalted, praised and endorsed by the Whig press of the State. The first National Council of the Know-Nothing order was held in Philadelphia, and passed a platform which was claimed by its friends to be eminently national, because of its twelfth section, which, they argued, enforced the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation.

How, then, has the existing division on this question been brought about, and by whom? Certainly it has not been done by the Democrats. They stand now where they have stood from the first. They are not chargeable with changing or promoting change.

How then was this change brought about at the South? At the North, Kansas and Nebraska had been denounced by all those opposed to the oath just as the Fugitive Slave Law had been, but it remained for the Philadelphia platform, contemporaneous with the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, to introduce division upon this subject at the South. It remained for that platform to exclude the 12th section of the previous one, and substitute denunciation of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation as a test of party faith, and an element of party division into Southern politics. Thus the matter stands, and from these facts the people can form their own opinions in regard to the apparent division of Southern sentiment, how it arose and upon whom it is chargeable.

The Fillmore & Donelson display last Wednesday night possessed all the elements of a very effective turnout, lacking only in the slight matter of voters, which, somehow or other, have come to be regarded as something these times. There was certainly a considerable amount of energy apparent in the getting up of the transparencies and devices, and this part was very well done. But the voters. Well, that couldn't be helped, but the voters were not there. That was the only difficulty—a slight matter, to be sure, but of some importance on Tuesday next. We thought that there was some evidence of haste in crediting to Jackson an expression which the orators of the party usually attribute to Washington, &c., &c., but let all that pass. We like to see our neighbors enjoy themselves while they can, it being, as the auctioneers say, about their "last chance"—"going," "going," and will soon be "gone."

We did not hear the speaking, but learn that Col. McKee and O. P. Meares, Esq., spoke up at the Railroad Bridge. By the way, we don't think it fair for the transparencies of his own party to be calling Mr. Meares names, and dubbing him "The American Samson."

Geo. Davis and R. H. Cowan, Esqrs., also spoke during the evening.

Let us turn to more serious matters, while our Fillmore friends are having a little innocent amusement.

RECEIVED.—From Mr. Whitaker, Harper for November, containing its usual variety. Harper is getting a little trashy, a good many of its illustrated articles appear like samples of old and puffs for works issued by Harper Bros. It is still a good magazine, but this feature is becoming too plainly apparent, and cannot but reduce its standard and detract from its interest. It is a transparent trick of trade.

We like better the November number of the Knickerbocker. "Old Knick" is himself again, lively and sparkling with good humor and good sense, and without the crime of larceny so justly attaching to Harper's cool appropriation of the articles of other magazines, without preface or apology, credit or acknowledgment. Samuel Hueston 348 Broadway, New York. Mr. J. H. Rothwell, agent in Wilmington. Three dollars a year; twenty five cents a number.

The young lady who caught a gentleman's eye has turned it, because it had a "wee drop" in it.

FINE POTATO.—Messrs. Petteway & Pritchett have placed upon our table a Sweet Potato, which weighs 44 pounds, and was raised on the plantation of Mrs. M. E. Brinkley, in Brunswick county, about 16 miles from Wilmington. It has not been presented on account of the size, but mainly to show what can be produced from good culture, as we learn that Mrs. B. has raised about 500 bushels for market, all of which are of good size. Messrs. P. & P. have received several parcels for sale, and they present the largest average size of any that have been brought to market this season.

Look Well to your Ballots!

The editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian cautions his readers against a shrewd trick of the Know-Nothing party. A ticket has been printed headed "Democratic Ticket," and containing the names of the Know-Nothing electors, intended to deceive the ignorant and unthinking. We repeat the caution. Let every Democrat look well to his ballot, and beware of this bold attempt at imposition. We hope our readers will mark this warning, and urge it upon their friends and neighbors.—Raleigh Standard.

Correspondence.

MR. OSBORNE'S LETTER.

Messrs. WILLIAM S. ASHE and OTHERS:—Gentlemen:—In answer to your favour, inviting me to be present at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Buchanan, to take place in Wilmington on 22d and 23d inst. The letter reached Charlotte during a temporary absence, which will explain the delay which has occurred in replying to it.

I regret that indispensable engagements of my profession, place it out of my power to be with you on the interesting occasion.

In view of the formidable attempt which is being made by the non-slave holding States, to assume all the powers of the government for avowed purposes of hostility to the interests of the Slave states, I have thought that all minor questions in our politics should be sacrificed to the great end of successful resistance to it. The contest now at stake is not for the administration of the government, but for the preservation of the government itself. A course of action which, if carried to a successful termination, must ostracise one half the States from participation in a common government, avowedly because they are unworthy to be trusted with it, is so transparent a perversion of our political system—so manifestly oppressive and despotic in its spirit and effects, that it is impossible that our Union should survive it. It divides this purpose of nothing of its odiousness or its tyranny, that it is to be accomplished under the forms prescribed by the Constitution.—These forms were consecrated to justice, to equality and the brotherhood of the States which compose this Confederation. The consequences of a successful degradation, injustice and oppression are inaugurated under the solemn mockery of their observance, or in open violation of them. It does appear to me that our party strife should be buried in view of a danger so imminent and of so much magnitude. If ever the voice of patriotism should be heard above the din of factions, it is at this time and in the Southern States.

The soundness of Mr. Buchanan on all questions in which the South is interested, is admitted by all candid men. His ability, moderation, age and experience, guarantee to the country a prudent and conservative administration, and in a crisis in which every thing dear to a patriot is at stake, he is available for the deliverance of the country. These considerations have influenced me to give my support to Mr. Buchanan. In this determination I have acted as an independent citizen, acting only with reference to the present condition of the country, and to my duties growing out of it.

I rejoice with you gentlemen, and thousands of patriots in all parts of the nation, that recent events have vindicated the propriety of this decision.—While all persons who prefer an election by the people, through the electoral colleges to an unfortunate and uncertain contest in the House of Representatives, must admit that the election of Mr. Fillmore is beyond hope, that of Mr. Buchanan, with the vote of the Southern States, is beyond contingency. By this means the defeat of the most formidable combination ever framed against the Union will be effected, and our government will emerge from its most trying ordeal firmer and stronger than ever before since its formation. A national spirit will be generated which will be universal and irrepressible, and we may hope that sectional parties will be forever rebuked from existence.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully, &c.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

MR. CLINGMAN'S LETTERS.

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 11th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have delayed an answer to your letter for a few days, in the hope that I might be able to attend the meeting on the 22d. I find it will, however, be inconvenient for me to do so without breaking other engagements. I did not entertain a doubt but that our State would give its vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, in common with the entire South. Though I agree with you in your apprehensions as to the condition of things in the country generally, yet I look with high hopes to the success of our ticket. Such, however, is the danger, that no pains ought to be spared to effect as complete a union as possible of all patriotic men in the Union. Let us electioneering then as it may, we shall at least be able to protect ourselves, whether united or separated from the North. In order that you may understand what I think ought to be our course in the event of Fremont's election, I trust you will excuse my enclosing you a copy of a letter written yesterday to a friend in Charlotte. By all means, let us elect Mr. Buchanan, if possible. Should we fail, however, let us then nothing but a decided course can protect us from great injury, and possibly political and social destruction.

Entertaining the fullest confidence in the future of our country and section, I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard,

Very respectfully yours, &c.

T. H. CLINGMAN.

Messrs. W. S. ASHE, M. B. SMITH and others.

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 10th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: When I was last in your town, I stated to you and your friends that, though I might not be able to accept an invitation to meet the citizens of your county before the Presidential election, yet I would certainly endeavor to do so after the event, provided Fremont should carry a majority of the votes. Though I do not regard that contingency as probable, it is still the part of wisdom to be prepared for it. I now write to you, therefore, to say that, if all things suit, I will be with you on Thursday, the 13th of November. That is as early a day, as I possibly can be selected after the result was known, and preparations made, and still would precede, by a few days, the assembling of our Legislature.

Should the Black Republicans prevail, there is no spot of ground I would so soon stand on as in that town where the first Declaration of Independence was made, and in that county which Lord Cornwallis (a pronounced "most rebellious enemy in America") pronounced "the most difficult country in the world to conquer." Our ancestors had far greater difficulties to encounter than we are now compelled to meet. The Southern States have a population four times as great as all the colonies then had, while the best part of the North, I mean the men of courage and honor, acknowledge the justice of our cause, and are with us in feeling. Instead of having to make governments *de novo*, as the most rebellious States were obliged to do at once. I hold, however, that the condition of things, which may possibly occur would not only justify the action of any single State, but even authorize individual resistance, for any free white American might well refuse to be so degraded as to become the slave of the negro-worshipping Abolitionists.

Our forefathers made that revolution to maintain their rights, and our communities likewise. They resisted the payment of a paltry tax to support an impious and tyrannical government, and their British government to rule them. That government was controlled by a body of many and high-toned men, and yet our ancestors refused to accept enemies for masters. But the leaders among our enemies are, to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting only those in the South that are willing to be governed by them.

A few venal presses, that hope to fatten on the spoils of a government as corrupt as Fremont would establish, and a few traitors to their section and race, would attempt to produce a diversion in favour of our enemies, but they might receive *certi*, *attestatio*, from our committees of vigilance, until the State government could take the necessary steps to insure tranquility. A proper feeling is already pervading the masses of the South. The idea thrown out in some quarters however, that we should manifest our resistance only by refusing to hold office under the

new administration, is an absurdity. We shall there-fore, by not only deprive ourselves of the benefit of a government, which we were taxed to support, but we should assume the culpable attitude of the Asiatic to oppression and torture. Equally preposterous is the idea referred to in the North, that we are threatening to revolt against the government. There are threats that have stood by the Constitution, are entitled to hold the organization of the government. It was decided by the Parliament that James the Second, by violating the Constitution had abdicated the government, and left the throne vacant. So these States that refuse to obey the Constitution, are to be held as having gone out of the Union. Let Massachusetts, New York, and others, stay out of it, and at the same time, lose the use of Southern freights for their ships, and Southern purchasers for their manufactures and imports. When their intercourse with hostile governments, if they do not find sufficient consolation in the idea that they are freed from their consciences from all responsibility for the sin and guilt of Southern slavery, then let them, by force of arms, go back to the Union, if they can.

With respect to the Union, if they can, I am confident, but who say that we ought to wait for a respite, and, in the meantime, allow our enemies to take possession of the government, and obtain the control of the army, navy and treasury, they manifest the height of fatuity. When our enemy, after an open declaration of war, and breathing nothing but threats and denunciations, marches on us with arms displayed and banners flying, is it the part of wisdom to allow him to take possession of the country, and wait to see if he will do us an injury?

I am confident that, at the proper time, a line of policy and action can be indicated which, without any real sacrifice, will protect the South in its institutions, social and political. At present, it is only necessary for every Southern man to hold himself ready to act should the emergency occur. Our enemies are only entitled to know that we will submit to their domination when they have conquered us in battle and slain our fighting men. Should the necessary arise, make your arrangements, and I will, under the favor of Providence, meet you at that time.

Very truly yours, &c.

T. H. CLINGMAN.

MR. DICK'S LETTER.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 1st inst. has been received, and I regret that I cannot comply with your very kind and complimentary invitation.

The 22d inst. will be during Guilford Superior Court, and I shall be much engaged with professional business. I am glad to see the Democracy of the Cape Fear preparing for the contest. I have always looked to it with much hope and confidence, and there is not a more true and gallant Democracy in the State. We will try to do our duty in this section, and I sincerely believe that all of us will soon rejoice together over a glorious victory.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you have addressed me.

Yours truly,

ROBT. P. DICK.

Messrs. W. S. ASHE, GEORGE HOUSTON, JAMES FULTON, S. A. HOLMES, THOS. LORING, H. L. HOLMES, R. H. TATE, WM. C. BETTENCOURT, Committee.

MR. BIGGS'S LETTER.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 17th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite invitation of the 22nd ult., to be present at a Democratic Mass Meeting, held in Wilmington on 22d instant, reached here in my absence from this place. Having just arrived at home with my family, after several months absence, and my business now necessarily pressing heavily upon me, preparatory to my return to Washington, I am precluded from the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation.

I sensibly feel the importance and peril of the crisis now upon us. The fact cannot be disguised, that there is danger in the pending Presidential election, the prophetic fears of Washington, that a purely geographical party, threatening the stability of our institutions, might arise, may be painfully realized. But it is a source of pride and exultation with us that for such a state of parties, the National Democratic party is not responsible. Ever true to the principles and precepts of the fathers of Democracy, that party is still National for the Constitution and Union—and maintaining, with ceaseless vigilance, civil and religious liberty against fanaticism, whether manifested at the North or South.

In my opinion, no other poster has been a time when it was

